

Oxford Democrat

No. 22, Vol. 3, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, October 10, 1843.

Old Series. No. 33, Vol. 11.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Allen,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance, and no credit will be given for a longer period than three months.

Communications and Letters on business must be Post-Paid to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

ANECDOTE RELATED BY JOHN ADAMS, SENIOR.

The following account of the appointment of General Washington to the supreme command of the Continental army, June 15th, 1775, has been placed in our hands by a gentleman in whose veracity we have full confidence. We cannot doubt the authenticity of the anecdote which he gives. This subject has of late years been brought before the public under various versions, and has in every stage attracted attention. The private journal, narrating a conversation with John Adams, senior, before that great and good man was called to his final rest. The relation is more in detail than that which has hitherto been made public; but it is so entirely corroborative of the former versions of the causes that led to the appointment of Washington. Let us should in any way affect the anecdote we give it in the words of the narrator.

The army was assembled at Cambridge, Mass., under General Ward and Congress was setting at Philadelphia. Every new day applications in behalf of the army arrived. The country was in a state of great excitement, and the raising of the army as they had, what must be considered only a mob. The country was placed in circumstances of peculiar difficulty and danger. The struggle had begun, and yet everything was without order. The great trial now seemed to be in this question, Who should be the Commander in Chief? It was exceedingly important, and was felt to be the hinge on which the contest might turn for or against us. The southern and the Middle States, warm and rapid in their zeal for the most part, were jealous of New England, because they felt the real physical force was here; what then was to be done.

All New England admired General Ward; he had been in the French war, and went out laden with laurels. He was a scholar and a statesman. Every qualification seemed to cluster in him; and it was confidently believed that the army would receive no appointment over him. What was to be done? Difficulties thickened at every step. The struggle was to be long and bloody. Without union and was lost. The country and the whole country must come in. Our pulsations must beat through all hearts. The cause was one, and that army must be one. The members had talked, debated, considered and guessed, and yet the decisive step had not been taken. At length Mr. Adams came to the conclusion. The means of resolving it were some what singular and nearly as follows: He was walking one morning before Congress hall apparently in deep thought, when his cousin Samuel Adams came up to him and said:

"What is the topic with you this morning?"

"Oh the army, the army," he replied. "I'm determined to go into the hall this morning, and enter into a full detail of the condition of the army, in order to show the absolute need of taking some decisive steps. My whole air will induce Congress to appoint some day for adopting the army as the legal army of these united colonies of the North America, and then limit at my election of a Commander-in-Chief."

"Well," said Samuel Adams, "I like that cousin John, but on whom have you fixed as that Commander?"

"I will tell you—George Washington, of Virginia, a member of this house."

"Oh!" replied Samuel Adams quickly, "that will never do, never."

"It must do, it shall do," said John, "and for these reasons: The Southern and Middle States are both to enter heartily into the cause; and their arguments are potent! They say that New England holds the physical power in her own hands, and they fear the result. A New England Commander, a New England army, with New England perseverance all unite to assail them. For this they hang back.—Now they only come in to ally their hands, and give them nothing to complain of; and this can be done in no other way but by appointing a Southern Chief over this force, and then all will rush to the standard."

"This policy will blend us in one mass, and that mass will be irresistible."

At this Samuel Adams seemed greatly moved. They talked over the preliminary circumstances, and John asked his cousin to second the motion. Mr. Adams went in, took the floor and put forth all his strength in the deliberations he had prepared, all aiming at the adoption of the army.—He was ready to own the army, appoint a commander, vote supplies, and proceed to the business. After his speech, some doubted, some hesitated, and some feared. His warmth increased with the occasion, and to all these doubts and hesitations he replied:

"Gentlemen, if this Congress will not adopt this army before ten moons have set, New England will adopt it, and she will undertake the struggle alone—yes, with a strong hand and a clear conscience, she will front the foe single handed."

This had the desired effect. They saw that

New England was neither playing or to be played with, they agreed to appoint a day. A day was fixed. It came, Mr. Adams went in, took the floor, urged the measure, and after some debate it passed.

The next thing was to get a Commander for this army with supplies, &c. All looked to Mr. Adams on the occasion, and he was ready. He took the floor, and went into a minute delineation of the character of General Ward, bestowing on him encomiums which then belonged to no one else. At the end of the eulogy he said: "But this is not the man I have chosen." He then went into a delineation of the character of a Commander-in-Chief, such as was required by the peculiar situation of the Colonies at that juncture. And after he had presented the qualifications in strongest language, and gave the reasons for the nomination he was about to make he said—

"Gentlemen, I know these qualifications are high, but we all know they are needed, at this crisis, in this Chief. Does any one say that they are not to be obtained in this country? In reply I have to say they are; they reside in our own body, and he is the person whom I now nominate."

Washington, who sat on Mr. Adams, right hand, was looking him intently in the face to catch the name he was about to announce, and not expecting it would be his own, sprang from his seat the minute he heard it, rushed into an adjoining room. Mr. Adams had asked his cousin Samuel to ask for an adjournment as soon as the nomination was made, in order to give the members time to deliberate; and the result is before the world.

I asked Mr. Adams, among other questions, the following:

"Did you ever doubt the success of the conflict?"

"No, No," said he, "not for a moment. I expected to be hung and quartered if I was caught, but not matter for that—I would be free; I knew George III. could not force chains long enough and strong enough to reach around the United States."

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Why don't you give us a rub-a-dub! Corzo, captaining, Jim Crow last night tucked Tead Bishop's life into the drum and filled that up with the punkin molasses which we found stewing in the celler kitchen. 'Now ain't you ashamed Jim, to dew such a thing? Hark—Sargeant, why don't you keep the ranks straight? They are as crooked as Deacon Durkey's corn rows that his darters planted next day after a quilting frolic."

"Once more men, tention—take care to counter-march, left foot!—Captaining my foot aches like a load wants a rail. Karnt I go and bath in a leetle sprits? Yes but don't be gone off parade long, tho'." I say, Jack Downing, don't make a mistake with the rum, and pour it into your mouth instead of on to your toe." 'Tention fellow officers—Take care to march counter; left foot—

HOW MUCH DOES A MAN NEED.

The following paragraph from Cave's 'Primitive Christianity' is one which many good christians in this day would do well to read and consider.

The Christians of primitive days did not study those arts of splendor which have since overrun the world; stately places, costly furniture, rich language, fine tables, curious beds, vessels of gold and silver, the very possession of which, (as Glenden Alexandrinus speaks) creates envy.—They are rare to get, hard to keep, and, it may be, not so convenient to use. 'Will not a knife cut as well,' says he, 'though it have not an ivory hilt, or be not garnished with silver; or an earthen basin serve to wash the hands? Will not the table hold our food unless it be made of ivory; or the lamp give its light, altho made by a putter, as well as if it were the work of a goldsmith? May not a man sleep as well on a mean couch, as upon a bed of ivory; upon a goat's skin as well as upon a purple carpet? Our Lord ate his meat out of a common dish and made his followers sit upon the grass; and washed his disciples' feet without ever fetching down a silver bowl from heaven; he took the water which the Samaritan woman had drawn in an earthen piteer, not requiring one of gold; showing how easy it was to quench his thirst; for he regarded the use, not the vain and needless show of things."

This and much more he there urges to this good purpose, to let us see how little a Christian need be beholden to the world, if he be content with what is enough for the needfull uses of human life.

FISHER AMES. The following passage from the Biography of Fisher Ames, by the late President Kirkland, is worthy of being printed in letters of gold. Would that it could be read and regarded, as its importance demands, by every young man in our country.

"When vice approaches the youthful mind, in the seductive form of a beloved companion, the ardent becomes threatening and dangerous in the extreme. Few possess the prudence and unyielding firmness, requisite to pass it in safety. Those who have been acutely observant to the dependence of one part of life on another, will readily concur with us, that Ames' future character derived much of its lustre, and his fortunes much of their elevation, from the untainted purity and irreproachableness of his youth. Masculine virtue is as necessary to real eminence, as a powerful intellect. He that is deficient in either, will never, unless from the influence of fortuitous circumstances, be able to place and maintain himself at the head of society. He may rise and flourish for a time, but his fall is as certain as his descent to the grave. He who holds parity with vice and dishonor is sure to become their slave and victim. That heart is more than half corrupted, that does not burn with indignation at the slightest attempt to seduce it."

Mrs Bishop accounts for the wickedness of human nature by saying that the devil overreached the Lord, by secretly mingling some sinful seed with the south out of which he had resolved to create man. We think she flatters his satanic majesty too much.

The Bishop of Toronto is said to be a defendant to the amount of about £12,500. The money had been entrusted to him for the benefit of the University. The collectors in Hamilton and Brockville are also largely in arrears.

N. Y. Courier.

Productive Farming.—A gentleman paid \$1000 for a cranberry meadow near Boston; built a dam so as to follow it at pleasure, (for \$150) and thereby protects the vines from frost; and this season has a crop of 700 bushels, worth \$1400 in this market. We have this on the authority of the New England Farmer.

Savior Grace.—A young physician in Virginia, who was not proverbial for his steadiness in morals or orthodoxy in faith, waited upon the daughter of a clergyman to her home. The clergyman was absent. At supper the lady of the house called on the young Doctor to say grace. Confounded by the unexpected request the Doctor hid in presence of mind enough to decline but confessed. After shushed wondered what he should do. After waiting some minutes a pretty thought struck him. He recollected a little prayer his mother taught him when a boy, and while great drops of sweat poured down his face he repeated:

"Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep, If I should die before I wake I pray the Lord my soul to take."

The Doctor sloped before bed-time, for fear he'd be called on to 'have prayers'.

Administrator's Sale

At Auction.

WILL be sold at public Auction by virtue of a License from Hon. Lyman Russell, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described property belonging to the estate of Wm. Cotton, late of Woodstock, on Thursday, the fifth day of October next, at the inn of John Bicknell, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.—A variety of household furniture, such as Beds, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Dishes, Basons, Tumblers, Clocks, Trunks, Cases, and other articles too numerous to mention. A variety of Farming tools—Ploughs, one Cart, Chains, Corn bars, Ox-yokes, one Harrow, one Sleigh, Horse harness, and many other tools too numerous to particularize in this notice.

Next Stock—One yoke of Oxen, one odd Ox, three cows—(together with obligations for Cows, Oxen and Steers, which are let and hired out to different persons.) Terms of Sale—Cash down, except otherwise determined by the Administrator on the day of sale.

RICHARD T. LORVEY, Administrator.

Woodstock, Sept. 23, 1843.

NEW SHINGLE MACHINE.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of Pat. son's Improved Shingle Machine, for the County of Oxford, and the towns of Bridgton, Poland and Milford, in the County of Cumberland, offer to sell the right of using the same in said territory, with the Machines, and invite an inspection of the said Machines and the Shingles which they manufacture. It is sufficient to say that these Machines make one third more Shingles out of the same quantity of timber, and are made in a fourth part of the time.

RICHARD EVANS.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Northway, Sept. 13, 1843.

N. B. We have the selling of the right of the above Machine in the County of Cumberland, and persons in want of any of said rights can obtain information upon the subject by applying to us

W. & G.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, HENRY KENISTON, of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, you man, on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1842, made his Mortgage Deed of bargain and warranty to Abner Edmund of Portland, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, by and under the seal of said State, and Lovell, being the same premises which the said Edmund on the same day, by his deed of bargain and sale and warranty, conveyed to said Keniston, as will more fully appear by the Registry of said County at Fryburg, Book 220, page 532, for security of the Note given on said time, by said Keniston, for the sum of one hundred dollars, in six months, with interest, the condition of said mortgage being now broken.

The said Edmund hereby gives public notice that he does hereby make his entry in and upon the said premises to foreclose said Mortgage, according to the provisions of the Statute, Chap. 125.

Reference also to James Merrill's deed, March 30th, 1841, recorded in the Oxford Records at Fryburg, Book 22, page 532.

ALEXANDER EDMOND.

Portland, Sept. 13th, 1843.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

ON the Petition of the Guardian of the minor heirs of William Cole, minor heirs of William Cole, late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying for Letters of Administration to be granted to said Guardian, known by the name of the "Amos Farm," for the purpose of settling and securing to said minors the proceeds thereof on interest.

It was Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

ON the Petition of the Administrator of the estate of Daniel H. Blake, late of Turner, deceased, praying for Letters of Administration to be granted to said Administrator, known by the name of the "Amos Farm," for the purpose of settling and securing to said minors the proceeds thereof on interest.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate held at Rockfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

ON the Petition of the Administrator of the estate of John L. Holt, late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying for Letters of Administration to be granted to said Administrator, known by the name of the "Amos Farm," for the purpose of settling and securing to said minors the proceeds thereof on interest.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 19th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

ON the Petition of Samuel Morrill, Administrator of the estate of Francis White, late of Dixfield, deceased, praying for Letters of Administration to be granted to said Administrator, known by the name of the "Amos Farm," for the purpose of settling and securing to said minors the proceeds thereof on interest.

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At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

ON the Petition of Thaddeus Brown, late of Waterford, deceased, having presented their final account of their administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate held at Rockfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

ON the Petition of the Administrator of the estate of Stephen G. Stevens, late of Rockfield, deceased, having presented their final account of their administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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ON the Petition of the Administrator of the estate of Charles Washington, late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying for Letters of Administration to be granted to said Administrator, known by the name of the "Amos Farm," for the purpose of settling and securing to said minors the proceeds thereof on interest.

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At a Court of Probate held at Rockfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

ON the Petition of the Administrator of the estate of Joseph W. Sylvester, late of said Turner, deceased, praying for Letters of Administration to be granted to said Administrator, known by the name of the "Amos Farm," for the purpose of settling and securing to said minors the proceeds thereof on interest.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 10, 1843.

"The great popular party is already called almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The flag that still lags will be called under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: **PIERRE THADÉ; LAWYER; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RE-ARRANGEMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION.** Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and fully adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Catholon.*

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

"We owe our readers and patrons an apology for again presenting them with a half sheet. It is owing to our want of help. We beg their pardon, and shall endeavor to prevent such an occurrence again.

INDIFFERENT VOTERS.

We consider it the duty of every man to appear on the day of election and deposit his vote for such ruler as it may be necessary to elect. In fact, every man is bound by every consideration which can attach him to a free government to exercise this political privilege. Some men say, my vote is not worth anything—parties have become corrupt—I will have nothing to do with them; and so on. But do such persons sufficiently consider the consequences of such a course. We apprehend they do not; for the consequence, most assuredly, is, to transfer power into the hands of the weak or corrupt. Let no man therefore on any occasion, say his vote is worthless; or that he feels indifferent in relation to the individuals on whom political power may be bestowed. A man, virtuously inclined, may see many things in the party to which he belongs, which he detests. He may, and often does, see errors of the grossest character. But, as these are things to which all parties are liable—things to which all human associations are subject—things of common, every-day, occurrence, and as much to be expected as the earth is expected to turn on its own axis, the call to act is still more loud, and the more necessary to be observed. Virtue, morality and religion are promoted only by those who are ready to practice self-denial on all occasions; and who are ever desirous of urging forward those institutions which have such attributes in view. Shall we abandon honesty, truth, integrity, kindness, because certain members of the community cheat, lie, deceive and malign? Or shall we forsake the worship of our Maker because some have abandoned the path of religious duty?—These questions need only be asked in order to be answered. Now if these things can only be promoted by the zealous, persevering efforts of the good, how can any other object be successfully carried forward without their aid? We have no right to sit still and view with indifference the wants of our country and the honor of society. We should meet error, deception, fraud, profligacy and the thousand other forms of vice, and vanquish them at the threshold. The following upon this really important subject is from the pen of the late Dr. Channing:—

"Among the best people, there are some who through disgust at the violence of parties, withdraw themselves from all political action. Such I conceive, do wrong. God has placed them in the relations, and imposed on them the duties of citizens; and they are no more authorized to shrink from these duties than from those of sons, husbands or fathers.

"There is undoubtedly much in the conduct of political parties, that is calculated to disgust persons of a refined sensibility. No parties are free from this reproach. Every man must have felt it. But it forms no sort of excuse for the neglect of political duties. All the wholesome observances of society are violated and prostituted to vile purposes, and yet no man thinks of abolishing them. They must be upheld, and it is the duty of every good man to render them purer and higher standards of moral and social conduct, and feeling. If all good men refuse to participate in the efforts to reform society, because those efforts are sometimes vain, society will go down. So in the control of our political affairs. No man should abandon his own peculiar duty through disgust at the mode in which his neighbors discharge theirs. If every wise, intelligent and good man in the country, were to fail to participate in the elections, and to endeavor to guide, direct, and correct the public opinion, how soon would our condition be infinitely more deplorable than it is. The whole of our institutions would be rendered into the hands of those who are both too weak and too wicked to administer them without bringing the whole fabric to ruin. If the virtuous unite they can check at least, if they cannot overcome the evil disposed and ignorant. The ship of State must be indebted at least for the privilege of attaining a safe harbor, to those who know how to navigate her among the sunken rocks, and in the hour of midnight."

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

In Norway, on Friday evening last, a company assembled at a Corn husking, about three miles from the Village, and in the course of the evening a dispute arose between two young men by the names of Hobbs and Totherly. When the husking was over they stepped aside in order to settle the matter by physical force. They met, and it was soon discovered by E. C. that Totherly had a knife in his hand by which he was endeavoring to pierce his chest. Hobbs now closed in with Totherly, and after struggling a short time, the latter fell; but having partially turned his antagonist one side, he continued to stab at his chest. Hobbs now cried out, "put up that knife," when some of the company went to, and immediately parted them. It was found that Hobbs had received ten wounds about the chest—one very deep, near the heart. It is not expected that he will recover. Totherly was examined before a Justice on Saturday and was bound over. He is now in Jail in this place. These are the facts substantiated, as we learned them from the officer who committed Totherly.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, we learnt that Hobbs died on Saturday night.

N. B. We are promised the facts in relation to the above, in detail in season for our next number.

When a man cannot utter the truth from ignorance or false information concerning the matter of which he speaks he had better remain silent. Consequently the following should have been left unsaid. It is our candid opinion, in view of all the circumstances, that Lincoln had better not reproach the Democracy of Oxford. Any man in this quarter knows better than to say that Democratic votes were thrown against any candidate from merely "personal antipathy," or motives of ambition, or both combined. We beg leave to say that Democratic votes were influenced here by motives of quite another sort. Democrats, read the article, and if you have done any thing of which you ought to be ashamed, we hope you will set in future as to blot it from your character.

From the Maine (Bath) Inquirer.

"REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS. From a corrected list of returns in the Oxford portion of the Congressional district, it appears that the majority against Col. Andrews there is 194, therefore we fear he is not elected. It is shameful in the extreme, that men presuming to be Democrats—should, for the mere sake of gratifying a personal antipathy—or from feelings of disappointed ambition, take means to defeat the regularly and fairly nominated candidate. In Oxford some four or five hundred democratic votes were taken from Col. Andrews. We trust and believe the good sense of the democracy there, will set this matter right at the next trial."

Will the Editor of the Bath Inquirer, who entertains so much paternal solicitude for the good conduct of Oxford Democracy, inform us if it was not "shameful in the extreme, for men presuming to be Democrats," to cast, in the town of Bath, fifty or sixty votes more for Mr. Morse, the Federal candidate for Congress, and give a greater majority, by 123 votes, in that town alone, against Charles Andrews for Congress, than against any other candidate of the party? Was it not "shameful in the extreme, for men presuming to be Democrats," in the County of Lincoln, to have left Col. Andrews in a minority, in that County, 118 votes, and give the other candidates of the party 214 majority? Was it not "shameful in the extreme, for men presuming to be Democrats," to have cast, 183 votes against that incorruptible Statesman, Hugh J. Anderson, the "regular and fairly nominated candidate" for Governor, and give but 40 votes in his favor? Was it not "shameful in the extreme, for men presuming to be Democrats," to take means to defeat our candidate for Governor, in Lincoln County, by giving one thousand votes against him? Were all these things done "for the mere sake of gratifying a personal antipathy—or from feelings of disappointed ambition?" The Editor of the Inquirer can discover treason in the incorruptible Democracy of Oxford, but cannot see it under his own nose. We can inform him that the rights of "OXFORD BEARS" are not to be trifled with, and if we witness any further insolence from that quarter we shall carry the war into Africa.

Union of Upper Canada with the Flag Party.—We have always supposed that there was considerable kindred feeling between the Whigs and our neighbors of the Canadas; but we never conjectured that the votes from those Provinces would be claimed and counted by our opponents. This looks like identifying Republicanism with Monarchy. We feel sorry that the Waldo Signal, a paper so well fitted with Whig principles, has, by the following, made itself obnoxious to the charge of being leagued with monarchy.

From the Waldo Signal.

The Bath Inquirer claims the election of Mr. Andrews in the Lincoln & Oxford district, although it is yet very uncertain as they have had no news from the voters in Upper Canada, which is expected by the next steamer from Halifax. P. S.—The steamer Scattering has arrived and he is not elected.

Ex-President Fay, of Waterville, gives the Address before the members of the Kennebec Cattle Show and Fair. He will give a good one, unquestionably, as he was a farmer in his boyhood. The Exhibition is to be at Readfield corner, on the 11th and 12th inst.

Let it be remembered that Oxford County Cattle Show takes place in this Village on the 10th and 11th inst. Address by Henry Hawkins, Esq. of Oxford. We hope to see a general turnout of our farmers and others who feel an interest in the Society.

Post Office at Portland. Mr. Nathaniel Mitchell has been appointed to this office v. Col. S. R. Lyman, removed. He has, however, been notified by Mr. Lyman, who has just returned from Washington, to suspend taking possession of the office until the return of the P. M. General, who is now on a visit to Kennebec. This is done by special request.

There has been a splendid Swedenborg Church erected in Bath.

Drowned.—Four persons were recently drowned in Murmuring Bay, while on their way to Bowdoinham Village.

The following are some of the fact which have caused the Journeyman Tailors, and tailoresses to make a strike in Boston. We only wonder that the strike has not been made sooner especially by the tailoresses.

We learn by the Boston Post that an association has been organized in that city, under the name of "The United Benevolent Association of Ladies." At a public meeting of this society, held on Monday evening, the Post says it was clearly shown that the woman had to work from 16 to 18 hours to earn 20 cents, and that they did not average 15 cents a day, taking the week through, although they worked from morning till night, without attending to anything else.

The following special facts were stated and well attested: One third present worked for orders. 20 pairs of overhand pants, with pockets, and buttons down the side, were taken for ten cents a pair. The employer deducted two cents a pair for cash, when he paid for the job—being a deduction of forty cents on two dollars. 20 cents to be paid for pants the maker finding tape; but the pay refused because she had no found straps.

8 cents to be paid for pants with two pockets; but refused because the maker put no pull in the back.

Four cents paid for under-shirts by several. Some were paid off at the end of the week wholly in cents, which the employers purchased at the toll-bridges at the rate of 105 for a dollar. To some who complained of the price, employers had answered—"If you can live as you want to on the price I pay you, you know there are houses where you can go to and live!" (Meaning houses of ill-fame.)

From the American.

Mr. VAN BUREN'S PROSPECTS.—It cannot be disguised that the prospect of Mr. Van Buren's getting the nomination at Baltimore lessens every day. The action of the Syracuse convention was a death blow; for its opposition to the district system of electing delegates to the national convention was in open defiance of the well known wishes of the great body of the democracy. That action has been met with almost universal disgust. Even the Plebian, certain as it has been heretofore of Mr. Van Buren's nomination, now says—"It is impossible to tell with any degree of certainty who will be nominated by the Baltimore Convention." Not only is Mr. Calhoun gaining strength daily, but Col. Johnson and Gen. Cass are also traveling the course with rapid strides. The New York Herald, a pretty close observer, says:

Seriously, we see a waning of the fortunes of Mr. Van Buren. By the superior tactics of his party leaders, he gained the thirty-six New York State delegates to the National Convention, and this event was calculated to give confidence to other States, which are desirous to give their support to the most available candidate; but here a mass meeting of the people was called to respond to the doings of the Syracuse convention, and the whole affair was so disastrous, that proof was given of Mr. Van Buren's weakness in this, which was deemed his strong hold. Some expectant and waters on Providence, magnified hundreds into thousands of the congregate masses; but the exposure of the fraud has plunged them into hopeless desperation, and it will be woefully calamitous to them elsewhere. But the arrival of Col. Johnson at this opportune moment will complete the route of Mr. Van Buren's forces, both north and east.

There is much animation at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, at the present time; building, repairing and fitting away ships. Upwards of 800 men, principally mechanics and laborers are employed.

The Skowhegan Clarion says that Mr. Jonathan Albee, a Revolutionary Soldier residing in Lexington, Me. is now one hundred years and sixteen days old, he enjoys good health, converses very intelligibly about the campaigns he was in, lived to see his fifth generation, the oldest 12 years, and he attended the polls and deposited his vote at the late election.

PROFITABLE FARMING. An acquaintance of our informant (says the Utica Gazette), purchased 620 acres of land in Wisconsin at two dollars per acre, making \$1240. He paid for breaking up and sowing \$2 an acre, and for seeding \$1000. His seed cost him about \$1000 more, so that the whole expense was about \$4,500. From this he realizes the first year thirty-five bushels to the acre, average, which is 21,700 bushels, worth at least 50 cents above the expense of harvesting. This will amount to \$10,800, or in other words, he will pay for getting it under and enclosing and all expenses, and have rising \$6000 net profit.

Notes below \$5 are forbidden to be circulated in Missouri, under a penalty of one thousand dollars.

In 1816, there were only 56 voters in Bangor. Now it is a city with 12,000 inhabitants.

Teach your sons to work.—Baton Rouge Gaz.

What if a man be a miserable bachelor, and have no sons?—[Philadelphia Museum.]

He should improve the first opportunity to obtain some.

A Bootmaker has been mulcted in a fine of \$20, in Madison for practicing medicine. Really we cannot see why the man who heels one piece of calf-skins shouldn't be permitted to heel another.

A knave always detects children—their innocent looks and open brows speak daggers at him.

Why is a guide board like a hypocritical preacher? Because he points out the road for other folks to travel but never takes it himself.

The Hartford Times says, on the authority of a medical man, that an egg boiled thirty minutes is mealy, tender, easy to be digested, and proper food for an invalid.

A country lad went a courting, but his father found it out, and forbid the matter, as the girl was not good enough for him. "Well father, I thought she'd do to try on."

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Sept. 30, 1843. Albee Emeline—Baukenhoff Henry R.—Besse Mrs. Harriet—Bridgman George—Cummings Simon—Cunningham Joseph—Dunlop Thomas—Clark Isiah—Dunlop Joseph—Dean Benj.—Parsons Simon—Fuller Eliza—Maxon Zenas—Mixer Ararat—Morton R.—Oxford Lodge—Pend Daniel—Peterson Benjamin—Robinson Stephen—Rawson James F.—Rawson Saml. F.—Ross H. G.—Raymond & Weeks—Stone Z. Ed.—Stevens William—Sturtevant Alvin S.—Stevens Mary P.—Thompson Joseph—Trotter J. S.—Walton Cha. Winn Moses. Clerk of the Court. G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

CYRUS INGALLS,

late of Denmark, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

ITHAMAR FARRINGTON,

late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MARTIN FARRINGTON,

Livermore, Sept. 20, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOHN L. HOLT,

late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM H. WHITTEMORE,

late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ISAAC WHITTEMORE,

Bethel, Aug. 22d, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOHN MILLS,

late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

GEORGE W. MILLS,

Bethel, July 31, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ALPHEUS GROVER,

late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JAMES GROVER,

Bethel, Sept. 18, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOHN GRAY,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

COLUMBUS GRAY,

Oxford, Sept. 19, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

DANIEL HOR,

late of Watford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LOUISA HOR,

Watford, Sept. 18th, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

WILLIAM COTTON,

late of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

RICHARD T. LUTVET,

Woodstock, July 31, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

DAVID DINSMORE,

late of Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BETSEY DINSMORE,

Greenwood, Aug. 22d, 1843.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three—

Cyrus Thompson, Jr., Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Thompson, late of Hallowell, and ex-administrator of the estate of said deceased, and also his first account of his administration of the estate of the said John Thompson, late of Hallowell, deceased.

It was Ordered, That the said Thompson give notice to all persons indebted to the said John Thompson, or to the said John Thompson's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

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Cyrus Thompson, Jr., Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Thompson, late of Hallowell, and ex-administrator of the estate of said deceased, and also his first account of his administration of the estate of the said John Thompson, late of Hallowell, deceased.

At a Court of Probate, held at Canton, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 19th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three—

Francis Keepe, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Samuel M. Keepe, late of July, in the County of Franklin, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, in causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Dixfield High School

Will be opened for the admittance of scholars on the 1st Monday of Sept. next, under the instruction of Mr. TALLYRAND GROVER, late graduate of Bowdoin College. This School, as heretofore, will be opened at the Village, which for beauty of prospect, and quietness, will recommend itself. Particular attention will be paid to the Mathematical Department, and the correct pronunciation of the French Language.

Bonding may be obtained cheap within a few steps of the School Room. Per Order.

August 1st, 1843.

GRAVE STONES.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of WHITE MARBLE and SLATE GRAVE STONES, which he offers for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this State.

Persons wanting G. ave Stones are invited to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere.

Hartford, June 13, 1843.

STURGE THOMPSON, Jr.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning, and Setting Artificial Mineral Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill

Price—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to \$1.00.

do "Tin Fill, 25 "

Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 "

Setting False Teeth, \$1.00 "

Work warranted—March 25.

11 47

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, there is no more efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the bottle of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to be the best remedy, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that he has known it, and has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many Counterfeits or Imitations which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

It is assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMUEL R. BROWN and JOHN A. CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on the wrapper. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. J. C. Cullen.) Prepared by R. B. BROWN & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) 40 N. 3rd Street, New York, 54 Christian Street, Newbury, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent.

\$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce

a better Compound for Family use

than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas.—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of Bilious, Dyspeptic, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been with a successful result in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from the finest parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation, and effects. They are purgative in the regular operation, and in their effects, and unvaried in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty, such as Dr. M. and Dr. G. and Dr. L. of New York, Dr. Delamater, Dr. H. and Dr. L. of London, of Dutchess County, and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Gen. T. and these eminent long stood at the head of their professions.

Again: gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease, in various people Dyspepsia, in others, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, in some, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Lues Syphilitica, Chronic Diarrhoea, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruptions of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellows, and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers, Gravel, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints. These different complaints are each, and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like lead legation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole from its structure, and remove all obstruction and secret nature in its vitiated liver.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of

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